assets, but they were not aware/prompted in 13% cases. In the remaining 14% cases, they applied for claims but their cases could not be settled in 6% cases.

In 78% cases, TRYSEM beneficiaries were provided IRDP assistance for activities other than the activities for which they were trained under TRYSEM.

Vikas Patrika was provided to beneficiaries in 39% cases but was updated only in 24% cases.

In 26% cases the assets of the old beneficiaries did not generate any incremental income.

The findings of various evaluation studies of the IRDP indicate both positive and negative features of the Programme. Being such a large programme, spread throughout the country, it is clear that policy and administrative responses to programme management cannot be one-shot affair but have to be a continuing and dynamic exercise.

Wind Energy Projects

585. SHRI SANGH PRIYA GAUTAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any projects involving wind energy have been grounded in Uttar Pradesh in 1994-95;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the expenditure incurred in 1994-95 all over the State on the development of wind energy; and

(d) the district-wise break-up of the above expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b) Wind Resource Assessment for indentification of potential sites has been undertaken in Uttar Pradesh. As potential sites are yet to be identified in the State, no wind power project has been taken so far.

(c) and (d) An amount of Rs. 40,000/- was released to the state of Uttar Pradesh during 1994-95 for Wind Resource Assessment Programme to identify locations suitable for wind power generation.

Hurdles faced by India in entering global competition

586. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that poor quality of work, delay in delivery of orders, non-conducive work atmosphere are the main hurdles for India to enter global competition;

(b) whether it is also a fact that India needs dynamic young men from abroad having undergone rigorous training for meeting cut-throat competition even in hostile invironment to achieve parity in world market; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SMT. KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c) India's ability to enter global competition and to achieve parity in world market depends upon several price and non-price factors including quality of work, timely delivery of orders, work atmosphere, availability of dynamic young men with rigorous training both within the country and from abroad. Initiatives taken in the New Industrial Policy 1991, the Export & Import Policy 1992-97, the Union Budgets and other related reforms are intended to remove hurdles faced by India in entering global competition and to achieve parity in world market.